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be met and answered either one way or another. In order to answer them rightly, so that no injustice may be done, Americans need to know the facts.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON.

The Philippines Past and Present. By DEAN C. WORCESTER. 2 vols. in 1. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921. Pp. 1, 1024, Illus., Maps, index.)

This is the third edition of a work first published in two separate volumes in 1914, this edition being the same as the first edition except for the addition of a new chapter (also appearing in the second edition of November, 1914) entitled "One year of the 'New Era'" (the Harrison regime). Its author, as is wellknown, not only served as a member of the Philippine Commission from 1899 to 1913, but had already visited the Philippines in 1886-1887, as a member of a scientific expedition and had written a book about them. He can, therefore, speak from firsthand knowledge of the Philippines and their people, and his book is valuable as a personal record.

Professor Worcester was much interested in the so-called "wild peoples" and a considerable portion and in some ways the best part of his work deals with them. As secretary of the interior of the Commission government, he had the non-Christian peoples under his management, and he was able to set in motion forces for their betterment of more permanent value than the Spaniards had been able to do during all the time of their occupation of the Philippines. He exercised a vitalizing force on the Commission although Filipinos and some Americans have charged that he was wanting in tact and needlessly antagonized the Christian Filipinos.

His record of the insurrection against Spain and the United States is valuable, although LeRoy's unfinished *Americans in the Philippines* is a better account so far as it goes. The account of the early contact with the Filipinos, of the organization of government, of the health movement, of the establishment of the bureau of science, of education, and of many other factors entering into the American program are of decided value to the student of this period. The book is marred to some extent by the animadversions which the author permits himself to employ in answering various charges made against him or his work by Judge Blount in his generally discredited book. The descriptive chapters are excellent. These are several appendices, among which are the instructions to the First and Second Philippine Commissions, past and present organiza-

tion of the courts of the Philippine Islands, and other useful material. The added chapter, which precedes the rest of the book is virtually an attack on the Harrison regime and will be read with interest by all who know the working of the preceding government, which with all its faults, was constructive and on the whole unselfish.

Professor Worcester was an indefatigable and conscientious worker and has left an indelible impress on the Philippines. His work gives some idea of his work, and stands in a group of five or six that are indispensable to the student of the American regime. There is a good map of the islands, and the illustrations are generally excellent.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Filipino Popular Tales. Memoirs of The American Folk-Lore Society, XII. Collected and edited, with comparative notes, by DEAN S. FANSLER, PH.D. (Lancaster, Pa., and New York: published by the American Folk-Lore Society (G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, agents), 1921. Pp. xix, 473. Index.)

Dr. Fansler collected these stories while connected with the educational work in the Philippines. The various stories are divided into Hero tales and drolls; Fables and animal stories; "Just-so" stories; and Filipino stories given in the notes. The stories are given exactly as they are told by the Filipinos, except that they have been translated into English. The notes are those of a trained scholar, and are of scientific value.

The stories, which in many, if not all, instances are related in one form or another throughout the Philippines, are often of great antiquity, but some of them show the influence of Christianity, evidently having been changed somewhat from their original form. Some may, indeed, have originated after the arrival of the Spaniards. It can be shown that old legends and myths or old beliefs are still related in many parts of the Philippines almost exactly as they were reported by the early conquistadors. Such stories have, then, an historic value, and Dr. Fansler is to be commended for his careful work in preserving so many of these popular tales. The reviewer has in his possession a number of old tales, myths, charms, etc., that date back to before the Spanish conquest, which he hopes to publish in the not far distant future.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.